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SUBJECT Mining and Mineral Production

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II. POLAND

4. Steel production in Poland was recently officially listed as 1,441,000 tons for 1938, 1,219,000 tons for 1946, 2,300,000 tons for 1949, and 3,600,000 tons for 1953. The increase in 1953 over 1938 thus amounts to 250%, and to 329% per capita.
5. Experts in Warsaw believe that Poland can supply up to 40% of its iron requirements from domestic mines. This would be possible if the Czystochowa ore area is fully exploited. The present level of domestic deliveries to the processing plants (as compared to the total processed volume) stands at about 26%.
6. The Polish mining shows greatly varying production over the past twenty years. From the all-time low of 1934 (with 230 thousand metric tons of ore mined) the highest production was reached in 1913, in 1928, 2nd in 1944, when more than 700 thousand metric tons were actually brought to daylight.
7. In a report [redacted] it is stated that the Kielce-Radom-Czystochowa area would be sufficient to supply all iron mills in this area for a period of 50 years. With only deposits of more than 10 inches in diameter measured, and a depth of 125 meters (about 400 feet) not exceeded, more recent reports say that far more ore can be mined. With this area in full production, 40% of the present-day requirements of the iron industry could be fulfilled.
8. The Kielun mines of the Czystochowa district nowadays supply 70% of total Polish iron ore production. The Fe. content ranges between 30 and 40%. The type of ore is mostly Siderite. Limonite is also mined in this district. The best iron ore, however, is found in the Sudeten district, where Fe. content reaches up to 56%.
9. The 1955 production level for iron ore is set at three million metric tons. Since facilities are not ready yet, experts think this goal unreachable.
10. Lead and zinc mining and processing operations take a major part of the Polish fully-nationalized mining activities. With two major lead and zinc mines, located at Olkucz and Chrzanow, Poland has zinc sulphide, lead sulphide, and zinc carbonate. These two mines now have received orders to step up production to 2,200,000 metric tons of ores in 1955. The processing is done partly in Upper Silesia. While the 1939 production level was up to 170 thousand metric tons of milled zinc, 1955 production level is scheduled to reach 197,600 metric tons. The sulphurous oxides separated during milling are transformed at the mills into sulphuric acid.
11. Production of lead is much lower, and amounted during the prewar years to between 10 thousand and 36 thousand metric tons. With a production of 12,700 metric tons in 1947, 40 thousand metric tons are planned for 1955.
12. No copper was mined in Poland at all before World War II. 1955 production of copper ore is set at 3,200,000 metric tons, the Kielce and Rzeslawice mines being the most important enterprises. 25 thousand tons of pure copper is to be refined in 1955.
13. Smaller production sites will be the Lower Silesia nickel mines, the Polish aluminium and magnesium industry. Polish magnesium will use dolomite and magnesite as the basis for its production.

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III. YUGOSLAVIA

14. One of the most complete changes in the structure of Yugoslav industrial enterprises was experienced for aluminium. With only 1,795 metric tons produced in 1938, the 1953 production of 2,792 metric tons is a steep increase, but still little against the planned 30. thousand metric tons Yugoslavia will have to offer next year. The Strnice Mill will be ready by next year, offering 30. thousand tons of raw aluminium per annum. Together with the Croatian electrolytic plant of Razine (with 4,500 metric tons), total annual production with the now existing plants will be 37,400 metric tons of ingots.
15. In the processing field, a rolling mill will be built in Razine, laid out for a capacity of 15. thousand metric tons. Together with the existing plants, production of rolled products will then be 23. thousand metric tons.
16. Yugoslav plans call for the export of 14,500 metric tons of raw aluminium ingots, and part of the 23. thousand ton rolled-goods-production.

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